NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK BOOK OF VIEWS

ILLUSTRATED BY
ELWIN R. SANBORN
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NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Under the Management of the New York Zoological Society

THE rapid decrease of wild animal life throughout the world, and the inability of the millions to study wild animals in their native haunts, have created a wide-spread demand for zoological gardens and parks. In the United States nearly every large city either has an institution for the exhibition of living animals, or is preparing to establish one.

The New York Zoological Park originated in 1895 with the New York Zoological Society, a scientific corporation, having for its objects "a public Zoological Park, the preservation of our native animals and the promotion of zoology." The Society now consists of 1902 members of all classes, and is charged with the management of the Park.

Unlike most of the Zoological Gardens of Europe, the New York Zoological Park is free to the public on five days of each week. The pay days are Mondays and Thursdays, except that on all legal holidays admission is free. The grounds, many of the buildings, and an annual maintenance fund are provided by the city. The remainder of the buildings and the animal collections are furnished by the Society.

The area of the Park is nearly 300 acres—a magnificent domain to be thus dedicated to zoology and public instruction. It contains thirty-five acres of water, and its land consists of heavy forest, open forest, and meadow glades, in about equal proportions. The extreme length of the Park is 330 feet less than a mile, and its extreme width is about three-fifths of a mile.

The principal buildings of the Park are the Elephant House, Lion House, Primate House, Zebra House, Large Bird House, Reptile House, Antelope, Ostrich and Small Mammal Houses, and the Aquatic Bird House. The principal open air enclosures are the Bear Dens, Flying Cage, Pheasant Aviary, and the Eagle and Vulture Aviary, Wolf and Fox Dens, Burrowing Rodent Quarters, Beaver Pond, Duck Aviary, Wild Fowl Pond, and Mountain Sheep Hill.

The most valuable and important collections in the Park are the lions, tigers, and leopards, the tropical hoofed animals in the Antelope House, the bears, the bison herd of thirty-seven animals and the apes and monkeys. The collection of Asiatic deer is second only to that of the Berlin Zoological Garden. The most interesting animals in the whole collection are the chimpanzees and orang-utans, in the Primate House, and the Pygmy Hippopotami. The collections of bears and of tropical antelopes are certainly equal to the largest and finest of their kinds to be found elsewhere, and the collection of reptiles is also unsurpassed.

The collection of living birds is now the largest in the world in actual number of specimens, and third in number of species.

The creation of a really great zoological garden or park requires a great many people, as well as a great many animals, and much money. The annual expenditures for animals—all of which is furnished by the Zoological Society—are very considerable, and a large membership is vitally necessary to the existence of this institution. The Society invites to its membership all persons who are interested in the objects it is seeking to promote.

ANIMAL STATISTICS OF THE LARGEST ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF THE WORLD

Institutions	Mammals	Birds	Reptiles and Batrachians	Total
New York Zoological Park	710	3022	1106	4838
Berlin	946	2176	27	3149
London	853	1775	487	3115
Philadelphia	487	952	1087	2526
Hamburg	473	1665	251	2389
Schoenbrunn	593	1351	171	2115
Cologne	484	1539	96	2119
Breslau	592	1067	184	1843
Frankfort	644	1002	158	1804

The above figures are for the year 1907, with the exception of New York Zoological Park which is for 1911, and London and Cologne, which are for 1909. On June 30, 1912, the total census of wild animals in the Zoological Park was as follows:

	Species	Specimens
Mammals	69	894
Birds	880	3022
Reptiles and Amphibians	92	1660
Total	1041	5576

SIMIAN
CARICATURES
OF
HUMANITY

BABIES OF THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1 SYRIAN BEAR CUBS

2 MUSK-OX CALF

3 BLACK BEAR CUBS

4 LION CUBS

NOTABLE BIRDS

1. BALD EAGLE
2. KING VULTURE
3. WHOOPING CRANE
4. WILD GEESE
5. CROWNED PIGEON

ELEPHANT HOUSE.

INDIAN ELEPHANT, "GUNDA."

PAIR OF EAST AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, "PETE."

TWO-HORNED AFRICAN RHINOCEROS.

MONKEY HOUSE.

CHIMPANZEE "BALDY" IN UNIFORM.

CHIMPANZEES.

LION HOUSE.

BARBARY LION, "SULTAN."

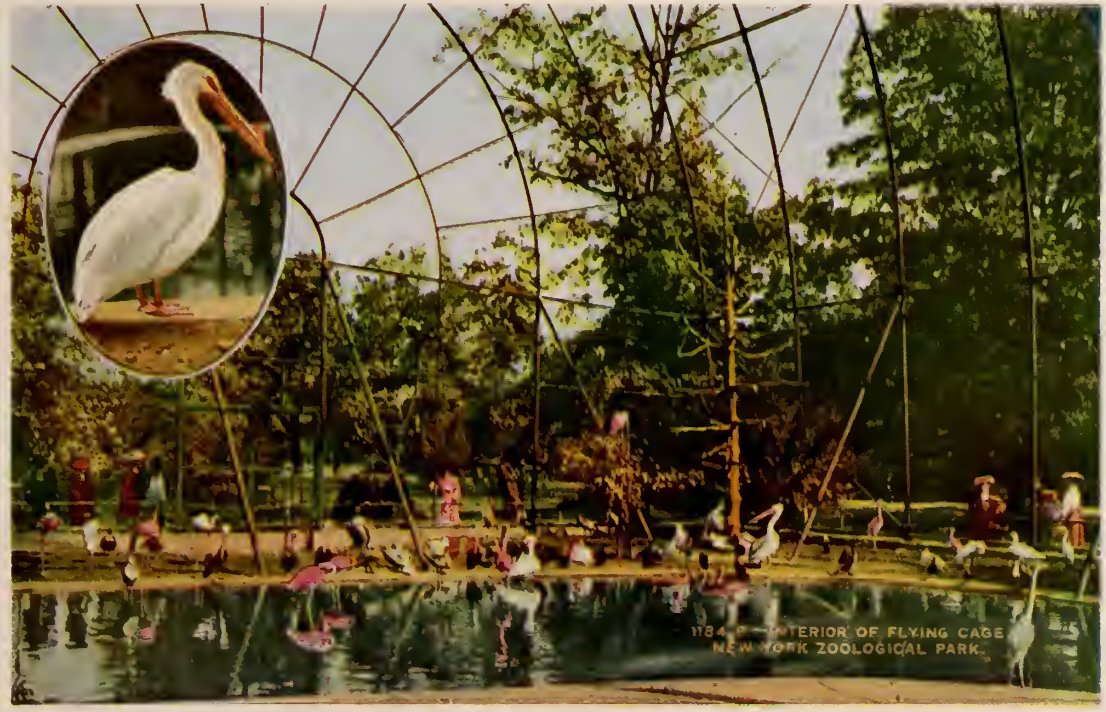
MALAY TIGER, "PRINCETON."

INDIAN LEOPARD CUB.

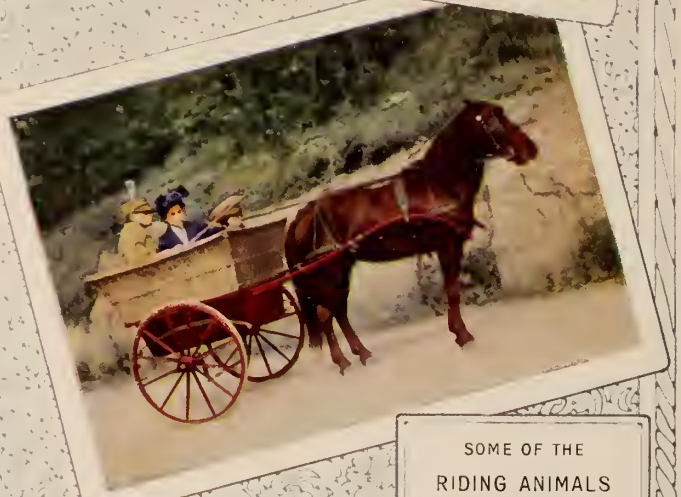
REPTILE HOUSE.

HANDLING A PYTHON.

THE FLYING CAGE.



INTERIOR OF FLYING CAGE.



SOME OF THE
RIDING ANIMALS
IN THE
ZOOLOGICAL PARK

RARE ANTELOPES

1 KUDU
2. SABLE ANTELOPE
3 AMERICAN PRONG-HORNED ANTELOPE
4. BEATRIX ANTELOPE
5. BAKER'S ROAN ANTELOPE

LARGE BIRD HOUSE.

Barbary Wild Sheep Family on Mountain Sheep Hill.

AMERICAN BISON.

PART OF AMERICAN BISON HERD.

PART OF ELK HERD.

ELK BATHING.

RED DEER HERD.

HERD OF YOUNG MUSK OX.

ELAND.

GIRAFFES.

CONCOURSE ENTRANCE.

APPROACH TO BAIRD COURT.

ALASKAN BROWN BEAR.

TLINKET TOTEM POLE AND HOUSE.

ROCKING STONE AND ROCKING STONE RESTAURANT.

BOAT HOUSE RESTAURANT.

BOAT HOUSE RESTAURANT AND BOAT LANDING.

BOATING ON BRONX LAKE.

VIEW ON BRONX LAKE.

FALLS, LAKE AGASSIZ.

MORE ZOOLOGICAL PARK BABIES

1. BUFFALO CALF
2. JAPANESE MONKEY
3. AOUDAD
4. LION CUB
5. BEAR CUB

1. WEIGHING THE BABY

2. MULE DEER FAWN

3 RUSSIAN BEAR CUBS

4 PUNJAB LAMBS

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF ELK ANTLERS

FROM SHEDDING (MARCH) TO COMPLETION (OCTOBER)

AVERY
CLASSICS

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED 1895